SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861.

The Result of the Election. The entire People's Union State Ticket, with the exception of one Canal Commissioner, has been elected by such an overwhelming majority as will teach the traitors at the South that the North is united in support of the Government, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war. This majority would have been two-fold greater but for the factious attempt of certain Republican commercial politicians to secure a partizan ma-Sority in the Canal Board by the substitution of B. F. BRUCE for the regular People's candidate for Canal Commissioner for the short term. The candidacy of Gen. BRUCE has everywhere tended to divide and distract the friends of the Union ticket, and to create strife and contention between those whose efforts should have been concentrated cordially upon one entire ticket. Besides it naturally inspired courage in the leaders of the Democracy, which, developing in energetic efforts for their candidate, largely in creased the Democratic vote in the state, and organizing the Democratic party, where otherwise it would have had no practical existence.

But, despite this development of factions and selfish partizanship by those who ought to le only patriots, the general result is such a glorious triumph of the right as may well be celebrated with enthusiastic rejoicing. In this city which, in times past, has always "been good for" not less than twenty thousand majority, the gallant and patriotic Dickinson leads his Regency competitor for Attorney General about eighteen thousand rotes, and the entire People's State ticket, with the exception of one candidate, has nearly that majority. This is not, however, a victory over the old principles of the Democratic party, but for the Constitution and the Country, over a set of professed politi-cians who have persisted in running a nominally Democratic ticket in opposition to the patri otic impulses and better judgment of the great majority of the electors of their party. Demo erats generally are ready to subordinate mere party to the claims of their country, in such a crisis as this, regardless of the dictates of self-

constituted leaders.

Both branches of the Legislature will b strongly Union, and will speak with no uncertain voice upon the live issues of the day. We are gratified to notice among the Senators and Assemblymen elected, some of the staunchest Democra's of the state-men who have battles manfully and long for their party principles and organization, but are now battling with equal energy for the perpetuity of their country and its institutions. Among such, in the Senate, we may notice the veteran John Willard, of Saratega, and HENRY W. ROGERS, of Eric and in the Assembly, THOMAS G. ALYORD, of Onondaga, George Bartlett, of Broome, and NICHOLAS E. DARROW, of Orleans. Mr. AL-VORD, it is fair to presume, will be Speaker o the Asembly. His patriotic and incessant labor in behalf of the Union movement would seem to entitle him to that partition, for which he is so well qualified by talent, education and the ex-

perience of one session of that body. We have no returns of any consequence the vote upon the amendments to the constitution probititing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and we are led to suppose that it was generally for gotien. At least, at several polls in this city, no boxes were provided for the reception of vote for or against the amendment.

A valedictory published in the Knoxvill Whig, (Tennessee), of October 27th, signed by the editor, the Rev. WILLIAM BROWNLOW, and from which we append some extracts, has the true ring. Mr. BROWNLOW, in his imprisonment, will have the sympathy of the loyal men of the whole nation-and still more, he will have the approbation of his conscience which, to a man of his stamp, is of greater conse quence than victory or defeat. His course stands out in noble contrast with the ignoble, time serving policy of NELSON and the other recreant Unionists of Tennessee, who, though knowing what is right, succumbed without a blow to the rebels. This manly man has already won the respect of his enemies; for his friends it only remains to forward the preparations that

only remains to forward the preparations that shall open his prison doors, and relieve him and the other suffering loyalists of the South.

This issue of the Whig must, necessarily, be the last for some time to come. I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Conf. derate Court, which commenced its assion in Neshville on M. enday hat.

According to the usages of the Coart, I presume I could go free, by taking the eath these authorities are administering to other Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any send thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, by entering into bonds to keep the person, and to demean myself toward the leaders of Secession in Knowylle, who have been seeking to have me assessingted all summer and fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for my good behavior, for one hundred thousand dollars signed by fifty as good men as the county affords. I shall costilatedly refuse to do even that; and if such a lead is drawn up and igned by others. I will really it in all and void by refusing to shout. In detail of link and void by refusing to shout. In detail of link I expect to go to jall, and I am ready toward upon comments to the solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, until I waste away before I will.

I have committed no off-nes-I have not shou I have committed no off nee_I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the state, or encouraged others to do so. But I have committed grave, and I ready fear, unpardon able offences. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United S and. I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated a counts, of the several encouragements had believe the contending armies; I have refused to write our and publish false versions of the origin of this wet.

world ever knew; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, who I have a to such things, may a right seem to do I have my right around and may the earth open and close the upon me becaver.

The real object of my arrest, and contamplated imprisonment, is, to dry up, break down, silenes and destry, the last and only thing paper left in the secolet states, and the right to keep from the people of East Tenn seee, the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. It is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the trust be discontinued alloyether, or its editor must write and select only such articles as most the approval of a pack of secondrels in Knowling, when their superiors in all the qualities that adorn human nature, are in the Penitentiary of our state.

guration of the most wicked, cruit, unfatured and uncalled for war ever recorded in history. I amproved of my position and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

With me, life has lost some of its energy—baving passed six annual posts on the western slope of half a century—sentiting of the fire of youth is exhausted—but I stand forth with the elequence and energy of right to sustain and stimulate me, in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness, when I look back to the fate of Himwhose power was righteomess, while the informated mob cried out, "crucify him, crucify him,"

Exchanging, with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the hour to be, &c.

William G. Browslow.

Editor of the Knoxylle Whig.

October 24, 1861.

Wisconsin Election.

Milwaukie, Nov. 6th.—The state election passed off quietly. The city of Milwaukie and county gives 3,500 Democratic majority. The returns so far from the state indicate the elections. tion of L. P. Harvey Repub. for Governor, by It is thought that the whole Republican state ticket is elected.

The Election in Michigan.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—At the municipal election day, Wm. C. Duncan, a Unira Democrat, was sected Mayor.

THE

GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.



ITS POINT OF ATTACK.

From the Dai'y Sun of Nov. 8th The destination of the great Naval Expedition, is announced to be, just what we pedition, is announced to be, just what we assumed several days since, Port Koyal Entrance. In our issue of the 6th instant, we gave a map of Savannah and its vicinity, including "Port Royal entrance," and a map of a section of the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston and Savannah to that port. This point has undoubtedly been action with large garrisons, having heavy gurantees of the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston harbor, constructed of Palmetto logs and sand. They can easily be fully manuel to action with large garrisons, having heavy gurantees are constructed of the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the relative positions of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the contracted of Charleston and Savannah to the coast showing the coast showi selected with reference first to its ample and convenient harbor, and secondly to the fact that from it our forces may easily be marched to the two important rebel cities-Charleston being about thirty-five miles northward, and Savannah about forty-five miles southward. Referring our readers to the maps and explanations already published, we give them this morning a map of Charleston and its vicinity, showing the forts and batteries erected to defend it from an attack by water, which we sincerely trust will soon again be in possession of the United States government. We also subjoin a description of the great commercial city of the Southast, as of general interest in reference to past and present stirring events

The metropolis of South Carolina, situated in the district of that name, is the principal port on the Southern Atlantic coast, and ranks in population as the twelfth city in the Union. It is in lat. 32 ° 46 35 N., and in long. 2 ° 56 3 West, from Washington. Its population, including the city suburbs, is about 65,000. It is distant about 775 miles from New York. The site of the city is six miles inland from the coast, on the point of land formed by the conflucoast, on the point of land formed by the conflu-ence of the Cooper and Ashley rivers. It has an excellent harbor, two miles in width, extending South of East, between six and soven miles, to the cean. The Cooper river is 1,400 yards wide opposite the city, and the Ashley 2,100 yards, e-sh being from 30 to 40 feet in depth. It defences are thirteen in number, (including the exceed since the breaking out of the re-

Castle Pinckney, nearest the city, on Shute's Folly I-land, a brick fortress, about one mile to the continuest, and in about the point of confinence or the Cooper and Ashley rivers. The walls of this fortress are 20 feet high and six feet wide. It has an armament of 25 pieces of order nee, 24 and 32-pounders, six columbiads with 5 to mortars.

erdin ace, 24 and 32-pounders, six columbiads and a few mortars.

Two miles eastward, across the Cooper river, on Heag Island, is a battery of three pieces, one of those erected for the purpose of aiding in the reduction of Fort Sumter; and one mile farther as the westward, across Horse Creek, is an other, with character, and creefed for the same object. In a direct line west, across the harbor, on a geninsula of the mainland and about one mile from Mount Pleasant, is also a battery.

The famous floating battery new lies six and a ladi miles S. E. from the city, and two miles from fort Moultrie, at the mouth of a bayou which pairs inland, and is called "the cove." It is made of Palmetto logs, covered with four thicknesses of railroad dron, of the T pattern, and is capable of making a most formidable defence. Its armament consists of four guns of very kervy calibre.

Fort Moultrie, (whose early history is tamillar to every schoolboy,) is on Sullivan's Island, at its southeastern extremity, and, with Fort Sunder, commands the immediate approach to the harbor. This fort, it will be recollected, is the one which hajor (now General) Antersen yneated, to occupy Fort Sunder, the latter being the Stronger position. Moultrie bears southeast from the city, about seven miles, and a neathy opposite Cummings Point, (Fort Sunder, Courts of the property and a pasthy opposite Cummings Point, (Fort Sunder, Courts) and a pasthy opposite Cummings Point, (Fort Sunder, Courts) sen vacated, to occupy Fort Sumter, the latter being the stronger position. Moultris bears somebrast from the city, about seven miles, and a nearly opposite Cummings Point, (Fort Sumter being between.) The defences consist of an outer and inner brisk wall, the space between them being filled in with earth, forming a breastwork sixteen feet in thickness. At the time when Fort Sumter was attacked, Fort Moultrie received the principal portion of Mijor Anderson's iron compliments, being the most formidable work opposed to him. Its armanent, then, was cleven heavy gaus and severall mertars, though doubtless it has been since or ally increased and the fort itself strengthen.

moent, then, was eleven heavy gans and several mertars, though doubtless it has been since each mertars, though doubtless it has been since each mertars, though doubtless it has been since each or esist attack.

Cu the extreme easterly end of Sullivan's Island, a send-bag battery has been erected, which focus the first point of defence against hostile vessels entering the harbor. To occupy his island, and to silence the guns of this battery, as well as those of the fort, would necessarily be the first duty of an invaling fleet, as the persons engaged in manning the battery could retreat to Moultrie and greatly strengthen its defence. This eastern battery bears directly on the Atlantic ocean.

Ou Morris Island there are three batteries; one on Cumming's Point, the extreme end bearing on the harbor, and two fronting the ocean—respectively situated seven, eight, and eight and a half miles southeast from the city. The battery on Cumming's Point is the celebrated iron battery of three heavy Columbia is, covered over with yellow pine logs crossed with ralls of Tiron; it is bomb and shot-proof. The covering slants from the top of large yellow pine supporting stakes, or posts, towards the harbor-hore, and is pierced for three guns, the porthaving iron coverings, which are so placed as to close with the recoil of the pieces; and when the guns are run out they completely ill the apertures. This battery is four and three-q a ter miles S.S.E. from the city.

Fort Johnson, so called, is but a huge sand-bag battery, on the extreme point of land which puts out from James's island into the harbor, the site of old Fort Johnson built by the U. S. Government. It is four miles from the city, in a south-easterly direction. It contains three pieces of heavy or hance and four mort ars.

Fort Sunter (ever memorable) is directly in the mouth of the harbor, at about the point where the currents of the two rivers (Cooper and Ashley) empty into the Atlantic, and

where the currents of the two rivers (Coop-er and Ashley) empty into the Atlantic, and where the ocean waters may be said to com-mence. Its distance from Charleston is 3½ miles. This work is creeted on male land, which alone cost the U.S. Government \$500,000. The fort is of octagon shape, the walls of solid brick. 60 feet high, and from 8 to walls of solid brick. 60 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet thick, which are pierced for three tiers of guns, on its north, west, and east exterior si'es. The entire armament of Sumter, as do signed by Government, is 140 guns; two tier of which are under bomb-proof casemates; the third, or upper one, being open, or in military parlance, en barbette. When Gen. Anderson so bravely defended the national flag and our country's honor from this work, he had but 75 guns mounted, and many of those he was unable to work, owing to a lack of men. The lower tier of ports is intended for 42-pounder

Pashnin guns; the second, or middle tier, for eight and ten-inch columbials, firing solid o hellow shot, and the topmost tier for morta:

Charleston harbor, constructed of Palmetto logs and sand. They can easily be fully manned to action with large garrisons, having heavy gunsalrendy in position.

It will be seen, from what is suid above, that the city of Charleston is most admirably defenced at all points where defence can be made available; and that its capture by an invading force, appreaching by water would be a matter of serious difficulty, should the rebels add a split of determination to the facilities for resisting a siege, that the advantages of position and the U.S. Government have placed at their deposal. To render the capture of this city a success by an attack from the ocean, all the fortifications we have enumerated must be first occupied, or reduced. Even should an invading fleet succeed in reducing them all except Castle Pinckney, an attempt to land a force sufficient to held the city, would need a serious obstacle from the annoyance whell that work could give them.

The principal place of public resort in Charleston is the Pattery, a delightful and tastefully arranged square, fronting the harbor on the southeast, with a location similar to that of our own Battery, the Cooper and Ashley Rivers corresponding to our own Hudson and East Rivers. It is laid out with walks finely graveled, running at right angles, and has a promenade, elevated above the level of the ground, about twenty feet in width, haved with smooth the flags, running semi-city and battery, on a line with the outer, or water-clue of the grounds. In about the centre is a large beacon light, high above any other light within the city, which can be plainly observed at night by vessels catering the barbor.

The city is divided into eight wards, and is built on slightly elevated ground, being about nine feet above the waters of the harbor at high tide. Its longitudinal distance fronting the harbor is little more than three miles, its width about one and a-quarter miles.

The principal public buildings, hetels, churches, halls, market, court house, city hall, &c., the latt

Charleston House, the two principal hotels is

King street, East Bay, South Bay, Broat and other streets, are strictly business streets, con-aining numbers of wholesale and retail houses, ands, etc., and differ in their general appear-nce but little from the business localities of all

our large cities.

The public buildings are a City Hall, an Ex-The public buildings are a City Hall, an Exchange, Court House, Jail, an U. S. Court House, a Custom House, an U. S. and a State Arsenal, a fire-proof building for the preservation of documents, a College, a Modical College, an Alms House, an Orphan Asylum, a Work House, Theatre, Market House, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperarce Halls, South Carolina Society Hall Military Hall, Gas Works, &c. There are military Itali. Gas Works, &c. There are seven banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly \$10,000,000, several insurance offices, twelve printing offices, issuing three daily, one triweelly and four weekly newspapers, and three mouthly, one bi-mouthly and one quarterly publication. There are also 35 churches, the principal ones belonging to the Methodist, the Cathelic, and the Episcopal denominations. Of these the Cathelic and Episcopal are poculiarly excellent edifices. The Charleston College is a very eld and reputable institution, having been founded in 1785. The other educational institutions of Charleston, the High School, Citadel Academy, and private schools are well conducted, and deserve honorable mention.

The Charlestonians deserve much credit, also, for an enterprise which is, if not peculiar to

and deserve honorable mention.

The Charlestenians deserve much credit, also, for an enterprise which is, if not peculiar to their's, at least uncommen in our scaboard cities; we mean the nantical free school, where loys are taken from the streets (mostly orphaus), and educated in all the minutic of a sca-laring life at public expense. A fine ship lying in the harber, purchased, we believe, by the state, serves at once as a home and an educational establishment for these embryon avigators, where they are, under the tutelage of experienced s am a and liverery teachers, qualified for commanding any species of maritime vessel, from the day they pass their graduation. The society having this excellent institution in charge is regularly incorporated by the state Legislature, and has a board of managers, of which the Governor of the state and Mayor of the city are, ex officio, members. Its funds are derived from state and municipal appropriations, vearly subscriptions, private contributions, public exhibitions, &c. It has already educated many of the able commanders in our mercantile marine service.

The City Oruban Asylum is a noble institu-

The City Orphan Asylum is a noble justitu The City Organa Asynam is a nonic instruction, capable of accommedating 800 destitute and organa children. Its buildings are extensive, and to its support the city annually appropriates \$16,000. The Catholic denomination have also an orphan asylum here, which they liberally support. It, and the academy attached to it, are under the charge of the Sisters of M rev.

M rev.
There are two very fine public libraries, the
Apprentices and the City: the former has 100,000 and the latter about 2,000 volumes.
Being in the heart of the rice-growing region,
Charleston does a larger business is the exportation of that staple, than any other city;
though it also experts great quantities of cetton

tation of that staple, than any other city; though it also exports great quantities of cotton and tobacco, which throughout this section find their nearest outlet from this port.

According to the census of 1850, there were grown in the state of South Carolin, in that year, 159,950,613 pounds of tie, an amount far exceeding that produced in any other state; and in Charleston district alone, according to the same authority, there were grown 16,906,273 pounds. All this immense produc, both of the state and district, (save what was used for home consumption.) was exported from Charleston. consumption.) was exported from Charleston, which, it would be safe to say, exports at least 130,000 tierces annually.

Charleston district also produced in 1850, the following:—

| Of ginned cotten, bales of 400 lbs. each. | 7,807 |
Of wool, lbs | 18,634 |
Of beeswax and honey, lbs | 1,034 |

of \$1,487,600, and hands for the same to the

refinement. Even in the more crowded streets, howers, and vines, and shade, and ornamental trace are cultivated to the ut next possible extent, and in the suburbs the buildings are surtree are cultivated to the ut nost possible extent, and in the suburbs the buildings are surrounded by pardens, planted with orange, peach magnedia, and other ornamental and useful trees and a profusion of vines and shrubbery. The residences are usually built with the end or gable to the street, and have plazzas extending to the reof, on the sunny side, which are covered with vines and creege-prayers a protection from the heat. The first ended of to a hall. To avoid roading in blocks, it lidings are erected in the rear, and have their approach from the street through narrow lanes. One thing strikes a northerner very strangely. The offices of Charleston lawyers are almost invariably located in out of the way places, in very marrow lanes or in back yards or alleys. The appropriateness of such locations we are not incided naw to question.

The unfittery element of Charleston was, in perceful days, its glo y and its paids. The State Military School, on Citadel Park, has been well sustained, and for many years post has afinually element of the present relations under the auspices of, and supported by, the Sate.

It is one of several institutions under the auspices of, and supported by, the Sate.

It is a singular fact that the city of Charles-

State.
It is a singular fact that the city of Charles-It is a singular fact that the city of Charleston is much more healthy than the country surranding it, and the order of things in the North is reversed there. The possessors of elegant plantations, where nature with her gipantic live cake, her fragrant magnolias, and a most every variety of useful and or namental vegetation, would reem to invite perpetud residence, are obliged to enjoy them only in the winter, at d by the first of June are compelled to abanden them and seek for health and summer enjoyment in the city. Unfortunately, nature turnishes also a undaria, which, while the natures evem to future upon it, is almost sure

mer enjoyment in the city. Unfortunately, nature turnishes also a malaria, which, while the narrows reem to fatten upon it, is almost sure death to a while man, if in mid-summer he shall venture to beliep in the country.

The settlement of Challeston dates back to the year 1685, when the read on on the edict of houses induced a large number of French Protestants, generally called Hugmenots, to leave their country, and seek an asylom in America. A few settled in New England; others in New York; but South Carolina became their chief resort, and the majority settled in that portion of the state now known as Charleston district. For some time they were booked upon with distrust by the English settlers of North Carolina, which then constituted, with South Carolina but one province, who were desirous of driving them from the country by enforcing against them the laws of Englina respecting aliens. A centinuous series of disputes was the consequence, which often had blook hed and civil war continuous series of disputes was the conse-nence, which offen had blood had and civil war A continuous series of discuttes was the consequence, which offce had blook had and civil war on a small scale as their accompaniments. The attempt to force upon the Huguenots the doctrines and practices of the Church of England, and an attempt, in 1690, to collect the rents claimed to be due by the English proprietors who held the Carelina lands by virtue of a charter from the British Crown, drove the Charlestonians and the Huguenois of the neighboring districts to open rebellion, the mania for which seems to be inherited by their descendants. Another feature, now quice distinctive in their character, seems to have been exhibited about this time: They took furcible possession of the public buildings and public records, held assent their of the Province. At length, the Governor, (Colleton) presending danger from Indians, or Spaniards, called out the militia, and proclaimed the province under martial law. This only exasperated the people more, and Colleton was finally impeached by the assembly, and banished. In 1696, however, these difficulties were all settled, and the Fretch and English. ics were all settled, and the French and Eng-ish proprietors, as well as their descendants ave ever since lived together on terms of amity

From these domestic troutles, a threatened invasion of the province turned the attention of the people towards their common defence against foreign enemies. Queen Anne's war still continued, and Spain, considering Carolinaas a part of Flerida, determined to assert her right by force of arms. In 1706, a French and Spanisk squadron, from Havana, appeared before Charleston; but the inhabitants, healed by the Governor (Moore) and Col. Rhett—the progenitor of the highly respeciable and numerous Rhetts now tesidents of the city—assembled in great unders for the defence of the town. The enemy landed in several places, but were repulsed with great less. One of the French ships was aken, and the invasion, at first so alarming, was rejelled with little loss, and little expense to the colony.

the colony. During the war of the Revolution, Charleston was frequently made the object of capture the British, and was finally taken in 1780. the British, and was finally taken in 1780. It is a curious fact, however, that it was previously saved from falling into their hands, in 1779, by Ger. Lincoln, grandfather of President Lincoln, at the head of the American forces. In 1780, the Americans having been surprized by the British, under Col. Tarleton, on the Santoe Biver, the enemy overran the country on the heft side of the Cooper River; Fort Moultrie surrendered on the 6th of May, and Charleston, inding itself completely surrounded, with ne prospect of relief by land or sea, its fortifications bearen down, and the enemy prepared for a vigotous assault, surrendered on the 12th day of the same month—Gen. Lincoln and the troops under his command becoming prisoners. of the same month—Gen. Lincoln and the toest and this command becoming prisoners. F-war. The British held the city until December, 1783, when the war beaving ceased, and he independence of the colonies having been teknowledged, they left it—being the last close in the colonies that they evacuated. We have omitted in the above sketch any almiento the battle of Fort Moultrie, on the sale of Lere 1776, or the battle of the text connected with

We have omitted in the above sketch any albusion to the battle of Fort Moultrie, on the seth of June, 1776, as the lasts connected with has memorable conflict, in which the British were so signally defeated, are fully known to our readers, and need no repetition. We can only express our regret, that the descendants of the brave Carolinians who so ably defended that fort, while fichting in defence of constitutional liberty, in 1776, should now, in 1861, be in arms on the ramparts of that very work against the Government which their predecessors aided so powerfully in establishing.

Since the formation of the Government, with the exception of the attempted nullification of the U. S. revenue laws, in the time of Gen. Jackson's administration, (always alluded to in Carolina as "the little affice of '32,") and which with a blow, Charleston has been noted for nothing, so fav as its relations to the Fed-ral Government were concerned, that will entitle it to further special mention, up to the time of the secession of South Carolina, in December, 1860. As is well known, after the happening of that event, all eyes were directed to that state, and Charleston harbor was looked upen as likely to be the scene of impending hostilities between the rebel and loyal, or national forces. The general opinion proved to be well founded. The conflict came in April last, and Fort Samter, the only place in the state where the U. S. flag waved, having been bravely defended by the gallant Anderson for 36 hours, was evacuated only when a lack of provisions and ammunition gallant Anderson for 36 hours, was evacuated only when a lack of provisions and ammunition for his heroic little band, as well as a conflagration in the fortress itself, compelled their retirement in the face of, and surrounded by an overwhelming host of robels. Charleston harbon became once more the scene of hostile conflictbecame once more the scene of hostile conflict— South Carolina the first state to raise without just cause the banner of rebellion, which, owing to the tyranny exercised by its leaders in sub-jugating all within their reach to its behests, has now assumed most formidable proportions.

LIST OF VESSELS, TRANSPORTS, &c., Composing the "Great Expedition," for opera-tions on the Southern Coast. Flag Officer—Commodore Samuel F. Dupont, Delaware.

Flog Coptain—C. H. Davis, Massachusetts.
Flog Lieutenant—S. W. Preston, Illinois.
Flag ship steam frigate Wabash, built in Philadelphia, 1855. Tonnage, 3,200 tons. Number of guns, 46, and 3 bout howitzers. Crew, sailors and matines, 650. Before being placed in the lead of the expedition, the Wabash was one of the blockading squadron off Charleston. Lieutenant commanding, C. R. R. Rodgers.

of \$1,487,500, and hands for the same to the number of 1,413, the annual product of which amounted to \$2,749,961. Independent of this, there were manufactured in families, articles emounting to \$12,749,961. Independent of this, there were manufactured in families, articles emounting to \$12,749,961. Independent of this, there were manufactured in families, articles emounting to \$12,799 in value.

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, there was steam communication to New York, weekly, a line with Baltimore and Philadelphia, also with Havana, Ceba. In 1852, the tomage of the port of Charleston was \$2,658 tens.

The entrance to Charleston harbor is well provided with light-houses, there being one on Light-house Island, west of the ship channel.

In consequence of being the terminus of an extensive system of railroads; connecting, in fact, by the Memphis and Charleston line, the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Atlantic Ocean, Charleston drains an immense region of country of its agriculturel productions.

As a place of residence, it very properly has many admirers who are not Carolinans, or ever Southrons. Its people are proverbially kind and hospitable to strangers; and aithough there so although there so although them searce, still even a New Englander may fare well among them, and be a recipient of their generoity, "provided always" he says nothing dengined to a state of Elaon in columnary servituals.

The residences of the wealthy classes are generolity, "provided always in saturally incident to a state of Elaon in columnary servituals.

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The residences of the wealthy classes are generolity, and their services of the state of Elaon in columnary servituals.

The resi

STEAM TRANSPORTS.	
When	
Names, built, Total's	Carrying Common tera
Ariel 1854 1996	troops, Terry,
Atlantic 1849 2845	tps &c'go Eldridge.
Baltie 1732	tion's rgo Comsto k.
Belyiden	horasake Pailling,
Ben Deford. 1809 1060	hors san H stett.
Cahawla, 1-54 1613	tpagergo Baker.
Continuonicon, 1 54 1153	tp sato'es Balscock.
Dan. Webster 1 51 1875	trade rgo Johnson.
Empire Cay., 1848 1951	ti see rgo Bester.
Erices n 1-5. 1 02	tps & ora Cowles.
I limole 1 51 123	sto'es tes Rathbun.
Lected Point., 1 53 462	stor a &c French.
Marion 1851 800	tpe & rgo Pal'lips.
Mutatizios 1850 875	tpackergo Lecalurg.
Owen Queen, 1-57 2502	tiskerge Senbury.
Oriental 1853 1210	tissto'es Tuzo.
Parkersburg., 1853 715	tps&ergo Hoffman.
Philhelelphia., 1849 1738	horses&c liurton.
Poternac 1500 448	ist res &c Hillard.
Ronnoke 1851 1071	tpakergo Couch.
S.R. Spauld's. 1100	tpakergo Howes.
Star of South, 1853, 260	tpede rgo Karnley.
Vanderbilt 1856 2260	manatgo Lefevre.
18 152 54 Scott 2122	tpowergo Litchfield.

SAILING VESCILS-TRANSPORTS. Of the sailing vessels used as transports there are twenty-six, viz. :

SHIPS.

Great Republic, 3559 tons, one of the largest vessels in the world. She is towed by the Vanderbilt, and carries 709 herses, coal, brick, lumber and fodder. Built in Beston in 1853, Capt. Limeburner commands her.

Ocean Express, tonnage 1697 tons; built in 1854. The O. E. carries provisions, horses, &c, Capt. Willis commands her.

Golden Eagle, Capt. Faben, commander.—Built in 1852. Carries an assorted carge.

Zenas Coffin, Capt. Riddell, commander.—Built in 1828: 338 tons burthen; carries assorted cargo.

ed cargo.

Besides the above there are, making the balance of the transport fleet-BARK.

Belle of the Bay; Ellen P. Stewart. SCHOONERS. E. F. Allen, J. M. Vance, Effort, J. Frambos, E. English, Wm. G. Underwood, Western Star, S. J. Bright, L. Chester, Snowflake, Sarah, Willard Saulsbury J. Satterthwaite, Ariel,

In addition to the above there are six Ferryoats, carrying horses, &c.:—The Commodore erry, Star, Eagle, Baltimore, Philadelphia, nd May Flower.
The fleet, then, consists of:

Ferry Boats.....

THE

SAILOR'S WOUNG

A SEA STORY.

I was pretty well tired of it already, sincerely wishing for the Conqueror, with Admiral Planpin, to heave in sight; but glad enough all aboard the Hebs were, when, after an entire week of the thing, it came to her turn, with the Newcastle and Podargus, to lie at anchor off James Town, where half the spip's company at a time had their liberty sahors. For my part I had to see after the frigate's wa'er-tanks, and a geng at the rigging till the afternoon, when Lora Frederick took the first leutenant and myself ashere with him in bis glg.

myself ashere with him in his gig.

It was pleasant enough at last to come within a shady walk of thick green for trees, growing almest out of the rock near the main bat ery, above the small sound of the water far below; the very rea lockin; bluer through the leave, while some birds no bigger than wrens, hoppel, chirupher, about the branches. Here we mot Sir Dudley Aldconbe coming down from the batteries of the coming down from the batteries along with some Company's officers from India, and he stopped to speak to Lord Frederick, giving the first fleutenan and me a bow in return, as we lifted our bats and waited

tehind.

The admiral proposed to get Lord Frederick a pass to visit Najedeon along with himself next day, as the Conqueror would probably arrive

day, as the Conqueror would probably arrive very scon
"You will oblige me greatly, Sir Dudley," raid the captain of the Hebe.
'He seems as fond of seeing a true sailor," said the Admiral as if we'd never done him harro. Things will be worse after I go. By the way," added headedmly, 'is curious snough, but there's one arren on the island at present, has made wenterful progress in Sir Hucson's good graces, for the short time—that American an made wenderful progress in Sir Hucson's good graces, for the short time—that American botanist, or whatever he calls himself, that Captaic Wallis took off the ournt versal on his way here. Your new heutenert was absert at the time, you know, Lord Frederick."
"You saw him, sir, of course?" said the Admiral looking to me.
"Only for a minute that night, Sir Dadley," answered I, "and afterwards both he and his servant were under the surgeon's charge below."

"Well." continued Sir Dudley to the captain, "Well," continued Sir Dudley to the captain, "they seem qui's recovered now; for I saw them today up at Plantation House, where the philosopher was in close discourse with the Governor about plants and such things; while her ladyship was as much engaged with the assistant, who can only speak Spanish. A remwkable-lo-king man the latter is, too; a Maxican, I understand, with Indian blood in him, apparently—whereas his principal has a strong Yankee twang; and queer enough it was to hear him snuffing away as solemnly as possible about buttany, and such things—besides his hinting at some great discovery likely to be made in the island, which Sir Hudson seemed rather anxious to keep quiet from me."

island, which Sir Hudson seemed rather anxious to keep quiet from me."

What Sir Dudley said, made me prick up my ears, as you may fancy. I could scarce believe the thing; 'twas so thoroughly rich, and so confoundedly cool at once, to risk striking at the very heart of things this way with the Governor himself; but the whole scheme, so far, flasbed upon me in a moment, evidently carried on, as it had been all along, by some one bold

enough for anything earthly; and with no small cunning besides.

All that he needed, no doubt, was somebody clee with the devil's own in padence and planty of talk; nr, if I'd thought for a day together, could ore have pitched easily upon a customer as plausible as our friend Daniel, who hadn't a epock of fear in him, I knew, just owing to his want of respect for aught in the entire creation "How!" as ked Lord F. decirck, "a discovery, did yourse, bir Dodley?"

"Oh, nothing of the kind we should care about, after all," said the Admiral, "from what I could gather, 'twas only scientific, though the American called it 'a pretty important fact.' This Mr. Matthewson Brown, I believe was a nt out by the Status' G vernment as botanist in an expedition to southward, and has leave from Br Hudson to use his opportunity before the next Inciaman rails for examining part of the island; and today the thought be found the same plants in St. Helens as to did in Gough's Island and Tristan d'Acunha, twelve hundred miles off, near the Cape; showing, as he said, how once on a time there must have been land between them, perhaps as far as Ascossion. As for Sir Hudson, he had caught at the idea altogather, but rather in view of a historical work on the island, from the variest times till now—and I believe he means to accompany the two botanists himself over towards Longwood tomerrow, where we may very likely get sight of them." row, where we may very likely get sight of them."

Mr. Yewland the first lieutenant, and I, set

out early the next day, with a couple of the Hebe's mid-bipmen, mounted on as many of the liftle idand ponies, to go up intand for a cruise about the hills.

The two mids took it into their wise heads

The two mids took it into their wise heads the best thing was to go and climb Diane's Peak, where they meant to cut their names at the very top; on which the first lieutenant, who was a cateful middle-aged man, thought needful to go with them, list they got into mischief; for my part I pr ferred the chance of coming across the mysterious Yankee and his comrade, as I fancied not unlikely, or what was less to be looked for, a sight of Bonsparte himself.

Accordingly, we had parted company, and I

as I fancied not unlikely, or what was less to be locked for, a sight of Bousperte himself.

Acc rurgly, we had parted company, and I was roding single handed round one side of the Devil's Ponch Bowl, when I heard a clatter of horse hofsen the road, and saw the Admir I and Lord Frederick riding quickly past on the operite side, on their way to Longwood.

Hut's Gate was right a head of me, not a quarter of a mile off—a long-shaped bungalow of a cottage, inside of a wall, with a gate in it, where I know I needn't try farther, unless I wanted the sentries to take me under arrest. Betwix me and it, however, in the low ground, was a party of man o'-war's-men under charge of a mitshipman, carrying some timber and house-farniture for Longwood, as I remembered, from seeing them come ashore from the Pedargus that morning; sa I stood over, to give my late shipmates a hail.

But the moment I got up with them, it struck me not a little, as things stood, to find three of the four blacks we had taken abound from that said burnt bark of the American male's, trudging patiently enough under the heaviest loads of the garg.

Jetty-black, sava; e locking fellows they were, as strong as horses, and reminded me more of our wild ficends in the Nouries Riese.

as strong as horses, and reminded me more of our wild friends in the Nouries River, than of States niggers; stil, what caught my notice mest wasn't so much their being there at all, as the want of the fourth one, and where he might Forn that, I suddenly took to guessing at d

From that, I suddenly took to guessing at d puzzing closely again how I should go to work myself, if I were the strante Frenchmen I saw in the bright real and wanted to manage Napleton's escribe out of St. Helens. And first, there was how to get into the island and put him up to the scheme—why, sure enough, I couldn't have laid it down better than hey seem to have done all along; what could one do but just dedge about that laitude under all sorts of false rig, then exch hold of semebody fit to cover one's landing. No Englishman would do it, and no foreigner but wou'd set Sir Hudson Lowe on his guard in a moment. Next we should have to get put on the island—and really a neat enough plan it was to dog one of the very cruisers themselves, knock up a mess of planks and spars in the night-time, set them all ablaze with tar, and protend we were fresh from a craft on fire; when even Captain Wallis of the Podar, us, as it happened, was too much of a British seaman not to carry us a raight to St. Helsna! Again, I must say it was a touch beyond me—but to hit the Governor's notions of a hobby, and go picking up plants around Longwood, was a lakely ecough way to get speech of the prisorer, or at least 1st him see one was here.

Helsna! Helsna! I set about currying bim off to

of the prisoner, or at least 1st him see one was here.

H with a ld I set about carrying bim off to the cast, though? That was the prime matter. Seeing that even if the schooner—which was no doubt hivering out faight—were to make a bold dash for the land with the trade-wind, in a night eleven hiurs leng—there were sentries close round Lingwood form sunset, thest rlight shrining mistly slwsys in the want of a mixely and at any rate there was rock and gully enough, betwith here and the coast to try the surest foot about the liebe, let alone an em-

peror.

With pleasty of woods for a cover, one might steel up three to Longwood, but the bare ricks showed you off to be made a mark of. Whow! but why were those a ms Blacks on the island, I thought; just strip them steral-naked, and let them lie in the Devil's Punch-bowl, or somewhere, beyond military hours, when I warr nt me they might slipup, gully by gully, to the very sentless books. Their color wouldn't show them, and savages as they reemed, couldn't they settle as many sentries as they needed, even into the very bedchember where Bonsparie slept, and manhandle him boddy aw y down through some of the nearest hill was before anyone was the wiser?

The point that still bothered me was, why the farth of the blacks was wanting at present unless he had his part to play elsewhere. If it was chance, then the whole might be a notin

was chance, then the whole might be a notion of mine, which I knew I was apt to have simeince.
If I could only make cut the furth

If I could only make out the faurth Black, so as to tally with the scheme, on the other hand, then I the ught it was all sure; but of course this quite puried me, and I gave it up to work out my fancy case by providing summls betwist us plotters inside, and the schoner out of sight from the telegraphs.

There was no use for her to run in and take the risk, without good luck having turned up on the island; yet any sign she could profit by must be both sufficient to reach sixty miles or so, and hidden enough not to alarm the telegraphs or the cruisers. Here was a worse puzzle than all, and I only guessed at it for my own satisfaction—as a fellow can't help doing when

at above the sea.

There it was, by Jove! Twas quite clear at

a fire upon the very peak, 'twould only be sent leagues off: a notion that brought to mind a similar thing which I told you saved the Indianan from a lee-shore one night on the African coast—and again, by George! I saw that must have been meant at first by the Negroes as a smoke to help the French brig easier in! Putting that and that tog-other, why it struck me at once what the fourth Black's errand might be—namely, to watch for the schooner, and kindle his signal as soon as he couldn't see the island for mist. I was sure of it: and as for a dark night com-

ng on at sea, the freshening of the breeze there promised nothing more likely; a bright white haze was softening out the horizon already, and here and there the egg of a cloud could be seen to break off the sky to windward, all of which would be better known affoat than here. The truth was, I was on the point of tripping ny anchor to hurry down and get aboard a sain out suddenly the head of a peak fell below a sail

I had noticed in the distance, and, seeing sh-leomed large on the stretch of water, I pretty seen found she must be a ship of the line. seen found she must be a ship of the line.

She was evidently a seventy-four; a white rear-admiral's flag was at the mizzenroyal-mast-head, leaving no doubt she was the Conqueror at last, with Admiral Plampin, and, in a day or two at farthest, the Hebe would be bound for

India.

I had just looked over my shoulder towards
Longwood, letting the Conqueror sink back
again into a thing no bigger than a model on a mantelpiece, when all at once, I saw an officer in a French uniform, standing near the brow of the chiff I mentioned, apparently watching the yersel, with a long glass at his eye, like myself. There were seven or eight figures more, appearing half over the slope behind. The Admiral and Lord Frederick were standing by their horses, a good way back; the Governor, as I supposed, sitting on his, and two or three others blear the rise.

supposed, sitting on his, and two or three others along the rise.

Suddenly a figure came slowly down from before the rest, with his hands behind his back, and his head a little drooped. The officer at once lowered the telescope and held it to him, stepping upward, as if to leave him alone—what dress he had on I scarce noticed; but there the was standing, single in the round bright field of the glass I had hold of like a vice—his head raised, his hands hiding his face as he knyt the teled, his hands hiding his face, as he kept the telescope fixed fair in front of me—only I saw the smooth broad round of his chin. I knew, as if I'd seen him at the Tuileries at Paris, or known him by sight since I was a boy—I knew it was Napoleon.

Twas a strange scene to witness, let me tell you; never can I forget the sightless, thinking sort of gaze from that head of his, after the telescope sank from his eye, when the Conqueror must have shot back with all her stately. Funper into the floor of the Atlantic again. Once more I brought my spyglass to bear on the place where he had been, and was almost on the point of calling out to warn him off the edge of the cliff, forgetting the distance I was away. Napeleon had stepped, with one foot before him, on the very brink, his two hands hanging loose by his side with the glass in one of them, till the shadow of his small black cocked hat covered the hollows of his eyes, and he stood as it were looking down past the face of the precipice.

What he thought of no mortal tongue can say, whether he was master at the time over a

What he thought of no mortal tongue can say, whether he was master at the time over a wilder hattle than any hed ever fought—but just then, what was the surprise it gave me to see the head of a man, with a red-tasselled cap on it, raised through amongst the ivy from bolow, while he seemed to have his feet on the cracks and juts of the rock, hoisting himself by one hand round the tangled roots, till no doubt one hand round the tangled roots, till no doubt he mest have looked right aloft into the French Emperor's face; and perhaps he whispered some-thing, though, for my part, it was all dumb-shew to me, where I knelt peering into the ruless.

I saw even him start at the suddenness of the thing—he raised his head upright, still glancing down over the front of the erag, with the spread hand lifted, and the side of his face half turned toward the party within earshot behind, where the Governor and the rest apparently kept together out of respect, no doubt watching both Napeleon's back and the ship of war far beyond. The keen sunlight on the spot brought out every motion of the two in front—the one so full in my view, that I could mark his look settle again on the other below, his firm hips parting and his hand out before him, like a man seeing a spirit he knew, while a bunch of leaves on the end of a wand came stealing up from the stranger's post to Napoleon's very lingers.

The head of the man on the clif turned round scaward for one moment, tiedlish as his footing must have been; then he looked back, pointing with his loose hand to the horizo:—there was one minute between them without a motion, seemingly—the captive Emperor's chin was sunk on his breast, though you'd have said his eyes glanced up, out of the shadow on his forehead; and the stranger's rod cap hung like a bit of the bright colored clift, under his two hands holding amongst the leaves.

Then I saw Napoleon lift his hand calmly, he caye a sign with it—it might have been refusing, it might have been refusions. I saw even him start at the suddenness of the

Then I saw Napoleon lift his hand calmly, he gave a sign with it—it might have been refusing, it might have been agreeing, or it might be farewell. I never expect to know; but he folded his arms across his breast, with the bunch of leaves in his ingers, and stepped slowly back from the brink towards the officers. I was watching the stranger below it, as he swung there for a second or two, in a way like to let him go dash to the bottom; his face sluing wildly scaward again.

Short though the glance I had of him was—his features set hard in some bitter feeling or other, his dress different, too, besides the moustache being off, and his complexion no doubt purposely darkened—it served to prove what I'd suspected: he was no o her than the Frenchman I had seen in the beig, and, mad or sensible, the very look I caught was more like that he faced the thunder-squall with, than aught besides. Directly after, he was letting himself carefully down with his back to my glass; the party above were moving off over the brow of the crang, and being late in the afternoon, it was high time for me to crowd sail downward, to fall in with my shipmates.

I was just getting near the turn into Side Path, accordingly, after a couple of mortal hours' hard riding, and once more in sight of

I was just getting near the turn into Side Path, accordingly, after a couple of mortal hours hard riding, and once more in sight of the harbor beneath, when the three of them overtook me, having managed to reach the top of Diana's Peak, as they meant.

"But what do you think we saw on the top, Mr. Collins?" asked one of the urchins at me—a mischievous imp he was himself, too, pock marked, with hair like a brush, and squinted like a ship's two hawscholes.

"Why, Mister Snelling," said I, gruffly, for I knew him pretty well already, and he was rather a favorite with me for his sharpness, though you may suppose I was thinking of no trifles at the moment, "why, the devil, perhaps!"

"I must say I thought at first it was him, sir," said the reefer, grinning; "twas a black Nigger, though, sir, sitting right on the very truck of it with his hands on his two knees, and we'd got to shove him off before we could dig our knives into it."

"By the Lord Harry!" I rapped out, "the very thing that—"

very thing that—"
"Twas really the case, though, Mr. Collins,"
said the first lieutenant, "and I thought it curious, but there are so many negroes on the in-

land!"

The evening gun fired as we pulled aboard the Hebe, which immediately got under weigh by order, although Lord Frederick was not come down yet; but it fell to her turn that night to supply a guard-boat to windward, and she steel up under full sail round Sugar Lord Point, just as the dusk fell like a shadow over the island.

The Newcastle's boat was on the leeward coast that night, and one of our cutters was getting ready to lower, nearly off Prosperous Bay, to windward; while the frigate herself would hold farther out to sea. One of the master's mates should have taken the cutter; but after giving the first lieutenant a few hints as far as I liked to ge, I proposed to go in charge of her that time myself—which being laid to the score of my freshness on the station, and the mate being happy to get rid of a tiresome duty, I got leave at once.

The sharp midshipman, Snelling, took it into The sharp midshipman, Shelling, took it into his night head to keep me company, and away we pulled into hearing of the surf.

The night for a good while was pretty tolerable starlight, and in a sort of a way you could make out a good distance.

Farther on in the night, however, it got to be the hear at least the preeze hadding steady.

Farther on in the night, however, it got o be dark—below, at lezet—the breeze holding steady, and bringing it thicker and thicker; at last it was so black all round that on one side you just knew the rocks over you, with the help of a faint twinkle of stars right aleft. On the other side, there was only, at times, the two lights swinging at the mast head of the Podargus and Hebe, far apart, and one farther to sea than the other. ing at the mast head of the Podargus and Hebe, far a part, and one farther to sea than the other.

All of a sudden, fairly between the brig and the frigate, I fancied I caught a glimpse for one moment of another twinkle; then it was out again, and I had given it up, when I was certain I saw it plainly once more, as well as a third time, for as short a space as tefore. We were off a cove in the coast, inside Prosperous Bay, where a bight in the rocks softened the force off the surf, not far from the steep break where one of these same narrow gullies came out—a good deal short of the shore, indeed, but I knew by this it led up somewhere toward the Lengwood side. Accordingly the idea struck me of a plan to set agoing, whether I hit upon the right place or not; if it was the schooner, she would be coming down right from windward, on the look-out for a signal, as well as for a spot to aim as; the thing was to here be some hereaft by surprise, as if we were coming back all right; since signal the thips we couldn't, and the schooner would be wary as a delphin.

No sconer said than done. I steered cautiously for the cove, fearfully though the swell bore in, breaking over the rocks outside, of its and

wary as a dolphin.

No sconer said than done. I steered cautiously for the cove, fearfully though the swell bore in, breaking over the rocks outside of it; and the recter and I had to spring one after the other for our lives, just as the bownan prized her off into the back-wash. As for the cutter, it would speil all to keep her off thereabouts; and I knew if a boat did come in of the kind I guessed, why she wouldn't lay herself out for strength of crew. Snelling and I were well armed enough to manage half a dozen, if they fancied us friends, so I ordered the men to pull clear off for an hour, at least, leaving fair water. In fact there were sentries about the heights, I was aware, if they could have heard or seen us; but the din of the surf, the dark, and the expectation of the thing at us both upon our mettle; while I showed the boat's lantern every now and then, like the light I had noticed, such as the Channel smugglers use every thick hight on our own coast. As any one we might have waited five on, minutes when the same twinkle was facile to each, it dipping dark down into the and to sear an, about opposite the cover new armonage in all half an hour more—every now are instituted with refer said he saw oars glisten over a swell, which he knew weren't manowwar's strokes, or else the fellows ought it flave their grog stopped. I had the lantern on my hand, slipping the shade once more, and the other to feel for my cutlass hit, when the mid gave a cry behind me, and I turned just in time to see the dark figure of a Black spring off the stones at our backs. One after another, three or four more came leaping past out of the gloom—the Frenchman's red cap and his dark fierce face glared on me by the light of the lantern; and and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it was down, with him and her and next moment it w

To be Continued.